The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
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JOB PRINTING
Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

E. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n45

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n45

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st. 2d door above American House. vl-n45

C. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Centre and Main sts., over Miller's store. vl-n45

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

C. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n45

TAYLOR BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Grocer's block Main st. vl-n45

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

C. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vl-n3

HENRIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, Main st. southeast corner Main and Iron sts, vl-n45

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. vl-n45

WATCHMAKER, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n45

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n45

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-n45

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. vl-n45

PROFESSIONAL.

H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n45

WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n40

R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange" v3-n1

C. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange" vl-n3

A. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n45

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n45

MRS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n45

MRS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n45

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n45

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n45

MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vln11

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st. above Court House. vln

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end Main street. vl-n

SCHMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n45

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

J. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n45

L. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Market streets. vl-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books and stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-n6

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Rock road. vl-n43

A. & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

C. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

J. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street below Market. vl-n41

C. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-n43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Nails, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. vln40

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln47

J. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln16

W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. RIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. R219

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-n43

REUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building Main Street. vl-n43

GOTTLOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's will promptly filled. Best green Western brush v6-n18.

MRS CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

C. W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg near Lock; R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

C. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at C. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n45

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

C. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

C. BABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar and willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

Buck Horn.

J. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, store in south end of town. v2-n18

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. R. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street, vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES R. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n1

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln9

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

W. M. B. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel, v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
nov. 15, 67.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Receipt and full directions of preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, P. O. Box 3125, 183 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 6,'68-1y.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY gives notice that he still continues the
MANUFACTURE OF
WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWERS,
and is again in the field for the Harvest of 1870, and is prepared to furnish Farmers with the most reliable Machines offered to the public.
I also build DOUBLE-GEARED JACKS, to attach to the rod of a four-horse Lever Power, to attach my Threshers to. Three horses will do the same amount of threshing with this arrangement, that four will with any other thresher.
I am also Agent to sell WHEELER'S COMBINED THRESHER and WINNOWERS.
For further particulars or for the purpose of ordering machines, address
J. M. HULSHIZER,
jel9'70-4m Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

$25- THE FOLSOM IMPROVED Twenty-Five Dollar Family Sewing Machine. The cheapest First Class Machine in the Market. *Agents wanted in every Town.* Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular, address, A. S. HAMILTON, Gen. Agent, No. 700 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. [apr15'70-3m.

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* RUNS MACHINE WITHOUT MOSEY. For further particulars, address 22 N. 6th St., Philad'a P apr8'70-3m.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, } Gen'l Partners.
C. H. STRETCH, }
I. H. WALTER, Special Partner.
Je24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 19,67-tf.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL,
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.
Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a
FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,
on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a
HOTEL AND RESTARANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM.
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my 17'67-tf

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor.
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. marl1'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may9'70-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET.
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

NOTICE.
All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased, are hereby notified to settle their accounts at once, otherwise they will be collected according to law. S. H. MILLER,
Bloomsburg, May 6, 1870-tf Administrator

150,000 BRICK FOR SALE. Apply to J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, July 1, '870-2t.

Choice Poetry.

"Excelsior."

[Longfellow's "Excelsior" seems destined to have as many translators as the Iliad. In the "Drawer" for October last we gave a Japanese rendering, illustrated. We now have the satisfaction of presenting one written from the Irish point of view, by Mr. Pat. Rick, who deems himself to have been specially inspired for this effort.]

'Twas growing dark so terrible fasht,
When through a town up the mountain there pashed
A broth of a boy, to his neck in the shnow,
As he walked, his shillalah he swung to and fro,
Saying, it's up till the top I'm bound for to go,
Be Jabers!

He looked mortial sad, and his eyes was as bright
As a fire of turf on a cowld winther night,
And divil a word that he said could ye tell
As he opened his mouth and let out a yell,
It's up till the top of the mountain I'll go,
Unless covered up wid this bothersome shnow,
Be Jabers!

Through the windows he saw, as he thraveled along,
The light of the candles and fires so warm;
But a big chunk of ice hung over his head,
Wid a skrivel and groan, by St. Patrick! he said,
It's up till the very *tip-top* I will rush,
And then if it falls it's not meself it'll crush,
Be Jabers!

Whist a bit! said an owld man, whose head was as white
As the shnow that fell down on that miserable night;
Shure ye'll fall in the wather, me bit of a lad,
For the night is so dark and the walkin' is bad.
Bedad! he'd not hisht to a word that was said,
But he'd go till the top if he wint on his head,
Be Jabers!

A bright, buxom young girl such as liked to be kissed,
Axed him wadn't he shtop, and how *could* he resist!
So, snapping his fingers and winking his eye,
While shmiling upon her, he made this reply—
Faith I meant to kape on till I got to the top,
But as yer shwate self has axed me I may as well shtop,
Be Jabers!

He shtopped all night and he shtopped all day,
And ye musn't be axing whin he *did* go away:
For wouldn't he be a bastely gossoon
To be lavin' his darlint in the shwate honeymoon?
Whin the owld man has parties enough and to spare,
Shure he moight as well shtay if he's comfortable there,
Be Jabers!

—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

Miscellaneous.

LEGEND OF THE FATAL RING.

A GERMAN STORY.

[CONCLUDED.]

I fell back insensible. How long I remained in this state I don't know; but awoke before it was light. I sprang from my bed, lighted a candle, and looked everywhere to see had my supernatural visitor left any trace behind but I could find no clue to the mystery. I thought I must have had a frightful dream, till my eye fell on a ring upon my finger that I had never seen before. What could this mean? Who could that mysterious being have been? I tried to recall the features. They seemed familliar to me. I had seen them previously, but when or where? Yes—yes—I remembered they were none other than those of the Lady Theresa. Now it was, too, that I recollected distinctly the same beautiful hair. The eyes, though wild, still had the same loving, melancholy expression. That look that none but she could have! Could her troubled spirit have come to reveal to me the secret of her dying agony? Perhaps it was to ask me to bear a message. Oh! that I had been able to question her! How I cursed my trembling timidity, that had prevented me from speaking to her!

In this excited state of mind I sat down, listening intensely in fear of hearing her footsteps. I took off the ring to look at the gift of the dead, when oh! horror more terrible than words can express—too terrible even for imagination—I saw engraved upon it the heraldic bearings of Count Von Silberstein's family.

The Legend of the Fatal Ring burst, as it were upon my mind; the whole seemed only too clear. It had been the Lady Theresa, but not come for sympathy—no. She had removed the fatal curse hanging over her brother's house—that brother she loved so dearly—and I was selected out of the whole world to carry the dreadful weight with me to the grave. I clasped my hands over my eyes, for it seemed to be written in blazing characters round the walls that I was wedded to a dead bride! I felt as if voices of thunder were shrieking the fearful secret into my ears. I flung myself on the floor howling in the madness of despair, and calling down fearful imprecations on the head of the being whom a moment before I had almost revered as an angel of light. At length nature exhausted itself, and I fell into a deep sleep, from which I did not awake till the bright beams of the sun showed me that the morning was far advanced. I looked around in surprise at finding myself stretched on the ground, though an indescribable weight pressed me down. I could not at first recollect what had occurred. By degrees the truth flashed across me. I sprang on my feet, examined the door to learn whether any one had entered the room and seen my delirious frenzy. All was as I had left it, doors and windows barred fast. My secret was my own. No mortal knew what had happened, and no one should ever know.

I dressed myself with scrupulous care, arranged the furniture, so that no trace was left of my impotent fury; and the ring—the hateful ring—should I fling it out of the window, or bury it deep in the earth? No, I dare not part with it; throw it where I would, send it to the most distant part of the world, it still comes back to me, and perhaps in a way that would expose me to the whole world. I knew its power; it fixed itself on its possessor. Had I not but now seen the truth of this; for years, it may be for centuries, it had clung to Count Von Silberstein's name; and now by her means, I dare not mention her name, fulfilling the prediction, it would cling, fasten, eat into my very life; and for how long? There was no second removal, no hope, no dawning of morning in that black *forever*.

I seized the ring, and hid it in my bosom. Why should I indulge the feeling, it was a childish fancy? I would never think of it again. I ought to marry; I had no worldly cares, and my mind was liable to be infected with strange delusions. In this way I argued to myself, knowing, ay! feeling from the bottom of my heart, bound body and soul to a spirit. I hastened to the saloon—none of the family had made their appearance. Again I was alone; the solitude I had fled from above, pursued me here. I examined the pictures which I had seen many times before; wondered who they represented; had they a secret to hide; were they pursued by a spectre, to whom they belonged, without hope of release? Again, at that terrible thought, I turned from them, and reckoned the panes of glass in each window. Did *she*, the Countess, who left that fearful legacy, ever stand here where I was standing? Perhaps it was in this spot that thought first presented itself to her mind.

I looked at the breakfast table; it was laid for four, the Count, his wife, and myself. Who could the fourth be? The Countess' sister? Ah! here was a chance; I would marry her! I walked to the mirrors; thought I was good enough looking. I was in good practice, and very highly educated; many a girl would be only too glad to have me; but I had not money enough. In the midst of these reflections a pretty young woman with a child passed the window just opposite to me; they stopped, and she gathered flowers and played with the little boy; I watched her for some time. Oh! that I knew who she was—that I could get acquainted with her! She seemed an upper servant. What matter; I would marry her; yes, she would be my wife. I would love and protect her; she was poor, I would make her rich, I would make her a lady. She would never refuse me; and once married I should be safe, and could defy the spirit. Without a moment's hesitation I hurried along the corridor, and down the terrace; a turn in the path suddenly brought me before the girl; I knelt at her feet, caught her dress, told her I adored her, would guard her as a tender flower, if *she* would but unite her fate to mine. The poor creature thought I was mad; she screamed, caught the child in her arms, and ran into the castle. I saw what I had done, she would give the alarm, they would consider me insane; I should be shunned by every one, and left alone with my dreadful secret. Fearful of meeting any one, I left the terrace, and hurried down the steps into the thicket. I saw servants out looking for me and the young woman I had been speaking to, pointed out to them the direction I must have taken. I lay hid under a bush, not moving a limb, lest they should see me; and when they had returned, I left my retreat and ran, almost flew home. Those I met on the way looked at me with a vague glance that might have been sympathy. My first thought was to secrete the ring; this accomplished, I lay down and longed, oh! how earnestly, for death! From that hour I was ill three months of the very same disease that Lady Theresa had died of. When I left my sick-bed I was another creature; I no longer strove to shut out the hateful truth from myself, but humbly submitted to my fate.

'Now, what do you say to this, for I can testify on oath all I have stated?'

'I cannot but allow it is strange,' said I, 'and had you not assured me you had examined every part of your room so carefully, I should have had some doubts.'

'As I stated,' replied Auerbach, 'deception was impossible. I was as wide awake as you are now. And, besides, the fatal ring; what else could that mean?' And he relapsed into a state of abstraction.

'Well,' said I, more with the idea of rousing him, than for any real obstacle it presented to my mind, 'the ring is the stumbling-block to me. If the appearance was not a deception, it must have been a spirit; but I cannot understand a spirit having anything to do with the fading things of this world. It leaves all that behind.'

He interrupted me:

'You first deny the existence of spirits then you must define the exact way they ought to appear. Such inconsistency! But perhaps you will not be so skeptical if I show you the ring. I have not worn it since that fatal night, now years gone by; but something urges me to look at it to-night. Who knows but it may be a warning that I am soon to join my spirit-bride?'

Saying this, he took from his breast a curious looking box, and handed it to me to open.

I can hardly describe the sensation with which I raised the lid, and took out a very old-fashioned ring, with strange characters engraved on it; and, true enough, the heraldic bearings of the Count Albrecht Von Silberstein's family. I felt a nervous, creeping sensation; the perspiration hung in drops on my forehead. As to Auerbach, he seemed ready to fall.

Just then I heard a footstep; trembling, I let the ring fall on the floor, and ran to assist Auerbach, who had fainted crying out:

'I come—I come!'

Immediately I heard a voice exclaiming:

'Where in the world are you? What is the matter?'

To my infinite relief I recognized Ferdinand's voice, and calling him to my aid, we got poor Auerbach to bed, where, after administering some remedies, we succeeded in restoring consciousness.

When I related to Ferdinand what had passed, he started convulsively.

'I have been;' he broke forth, 'kept at court all day, on account of that identical Black Chamber.'

I urged him to relate his story, and he began:

'You both know Fritag,' said he, 'Count Von Silberstein lately invited him to a large ball at the Castle of Silberstein. The night proved a tempestuous one; thunder and lightning, and torrents of rain; so they pressed Fritag to remain. He said he would willingly, save that he had an appointment early the next morning in town. The Count said that he also had an early engagement, and that they could go together. Under these circumstances, Fritag was very glad to remain beneath so good a shelter. The next morning, it seems, the jager knocked at his door to tell him the Count was waiting; but receiving no answer, concluded he had left the Castle. So the Count departed without him. When the party assembled at breakfast, one of the domestics announced to the Countess that Herr Fritag had not gone with the Count. She immediately sent to let him know they were waiting breakfast; but there was no answer. After a delay of a couple of hours, they broke open the door, when they found poor Fritag insensible, lying across the bed; they thought at first he was dead; but perceiving he still breathed, they used the usual remedies, and he soon showed signs of returning consciousness. They then entreated him to say what had happened, when he stated that the night before he noticed the gloomy appearance of the room to his attendant, who said it had hardly been used since the late Countess' death. It was the room she and the Count had occupied; and since her demise it had the reputation of being haunted.

'Fritag was not afraid of spirits, and settled himself for the night without any apprehension. He had been in bed about a couple of hours, when he was awakened by a noise proceeding from the further extremity of the room. He sat up, and was terrified by seeing a tall female, clad in white, with glaring eyes and bright golden hair flowing over her shoulders. Stalking up to the bed, she silently beckoned to him, and he mechanically rose and followed her through a long narrow passage, when she turned aside into a room, quite brightened by the moonlight streaming through the window, but so covered with dust that it seemed as if no mortal had been in it for years. She raised the lid of a chest, and with a wild scream held towards him the skeleton of a child. At this moment he described all changing and becoming black as pitch. The next thing he was conscious of was the buzz of voices round his bed.

"All the listeners to this mysterious story were struck with amazement. The old housekeeper said the room was frequented by a spirit, and so said all the credulous. The skeptical portions of the household tried to persuade Fritag that he must have had a bad dream.

'The Countess, a women of strong mind, insisted on sending for the magistrate, and having a thorough inspection of the room. Accordingly a carriage was despatched for that functionary without delay. It was some time before he arrived, as the distance from the castle to his residence is about ten miles. The Countess resolved not to leave the room for one moment till he came.

'Herr Saltag was only too glad to undertake the commission of investigation. He had often pressed the Count to allow him to inspect the apartment, and so put a stop to the reports circulated about its being 'haunted;' but somehow the Count always contrived to put it off. His absence now prevented any further obstacle, and without delay Herr Saltag accompanied by the Countess and Fritag, searched every part of the room, but without any result. It was all in vain, that they shifted the bed, took down the curtains, changed the position of the furniture—there was no trace. Fritag showed the exact place of the spirit's entrance and exit. The wall was next sounded—it was solid masonry. There was not a panel that could slide up or down. The Countess declared there was no passage connecting that room with any other in the tower. Still Fritag persisted in his story; and the magistrate said he would not leave the place till he could account satisfactorily for it.

'Accordingly he ordered a ladder, and mounting it, passed his hand carefully over the wall, as if by chance he might discover a hidden spring. After about an hour spent in this way, he exclaimed suddenly, 'I have it, I have it!' and by pressing hard with his finger, he moved a heavy door sliding into the wall, so as not to be perceptible outside. This led to a flight of steps, also made in the wall; then another spring-door opened into a set of rooms in the tower, that belonged to a superannuated nurse of the family, who lived in these apartments. The room into which Fritag had been led the night before, was to the left of this narrow passage, before coming to the steps. Into this the magistrate went. It was as Fritag described, covered thick with dust; but they perceived the trace of a naked foot. Following this foot-print they came to the window-sill, but no chest was visible. After examining all around, the Countess suggested that the window-sill itself might be raised; but there neither seemed hinge nor lock. However, the planks were lifted, and awful to relate, the skeleton was found there.

'Herr Saltag would not allow the Countess to proceed any further; and giving the body of the child to one of his attendants, he proceeded with Fritag. They descended the steps, and going to the door, which was easily opened, there they saw the identical white figure crouched in the corner, her beautiful golden hair hanging dishevelled over her; and the witch-like nurse, with her arm raised, about to strike her wretched victim. Fritag caught the woman's arm before it fell, when, to his utter consternation, he beheld, in the ghastly misery of madness, the Count's *first wife!*'

This fearful tragedy is soon elucidated. Count Von Silberstein and his wife, a beautiful but portionless girl, whom he had married, were travelling abroad, when they met with Mademoiselle Clara Dugue, the daughter and only child of a wealthy merchant.

The Countess was near her confinement, and the Count saw, if he could only get her out of the way, he might easily obtain the hand and fortune of Mademoiselle Clara. The fiendish thought no sooner presented itself to his mind than he hastened to put it in execution. He traveled back in disguise to his Castle of Silberstein, near Blenheim, carrying his wife with him; but causing it to be reported in Rome that they had gone to Milan. Shortly after the birth of his child, he himself strangled the new-born babe in the mother's presence; the sight of her murdered infant deprived the poor Countess of reason. He then placed her under the care of the old hag with whom she was found, thinking, perhaps, she was as safe there as in her grave; and by this means tried to quiet his conscience by not having deprived her of life. The only being to whom he confided his secret was his sister, but she was in no way partaker of the deed, not having heard of it till after his second marriage. The weight of this dreadful secret broke her heart.

Count Von Silberstein hastened back after this foul deed to Rome, and there caused it to be circulated that his wife and child were dead. A few months after he sought from Monsieur Dugue the hand of his fair daughter; the ambitious old merchant was dazzled by a glittering coronet, and forced his reluctant child to marry the Count. The poor maniac had always occupied the 'Black Chamber.' The first night I have introduced her as making her appearance there, the nurse had gone to a feast in the lower stories, and thinking she had left her charge asleep, ventured down the private passage I have described, the existence of which was only known to herself. The wretched creature, missing her guardian and seeing the door open, hastened down the steps; pushing the other door back, she instantly recognized her own room; and, thinking she saw her husband in bed, in the frenzy of the moment put the fated ring on his finger, and then returned, before she was detected, into her own apartment. The next time she was not so fortunate. The second visit was when her nurse was engaged in a similar manner as before, and she gave, as she thought, to her husband his murdered child. It was just then the woman discovered her and took her away.

My poor friend Auerbach's health improved only for a short time; the solution of the mystery came too late. The shock his constitution had received from that strange visitant, and the indissoluble contract by which he had supposed himself to be bound to a supernatural being, were too much for his strength, which gradually gave way and in less than a year he died.

A Funny Bird.

A recent traveler in Australia thus describes the performances of a tame cockatoo, known by its pet name of "the Doctor:"

It pretended to have a violent toothache, and nursed its beak in its claw, rocking itself backward and forward as if in the greatest agony, and, in answer to all the remedies which were proposed, croaking out, "Oh, it ain't a bit of good," and finally, sidling up to the edge of its perch, and saying in a hoarse but confidential whisper, "Give us a drop of whiskey, do."

It would also pretend to sew, holding a little piece of cloth underneath its claw which rested on the perch, and going through the motions with the other, getting into difficulties with its thread, and finally singing a loud song in praise of sewing machines, just as if it were an advertisement.

The "Doctor's" best performance is when he imitates a hawk. He reserves this fine piece of acting until his mistress is feeding her poultry; then, when all the hens and chickens, turkeys and pigeons are in the quiet enjoyment of their breakfast or supper, the peculiar shrill cry of a hawk is heard overhead, and the "Doctor" is seen circling in the air, uttering a scream occasionally. The fowls never find out that it is a hoax, but run to shelter, cackling in the greatest alarm—hens cackling loudly for their chicks, turkeys crouching under the bushes, the pigeons taking refuge in their house. As soon as the ground is quite clear, cocky changes his wild note for peals of laughter from a high t

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, July 15, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Legislative.

We observe that in Montour county there are several candidates for the Legislature; and that there is a prospect of a lively contest. In this county but little has been said on the question, the people preferring to wait for the action of Montour. *By custom* the nomination belongs to that county, and had it not been for the Senatorial contest of last year, no difficulty need to have been apprehended now. But the elements for a fresh disturbance are at work, and we now mention the subject in order to appeal for peace and harmony. Let the bitternesses of the past be buried with the past, and as Democrats let us determine to oppose all attempts at disorganization, come from what source they may. The party and its principles are far above any man; the people should not be set at logger-heads to gratify the ambition of any one.

We believe that the wisdom and good sense of the people of both counties will avoid another contest like that of last year, and have but little faith in the Democracy of any man who will not concede something for the sake of harmony. True, there are no State officers to elect this fall, but by united action we may elect a Congressman,—a far more important consideration than who shall be our next member at Harrisburg. Besides, it is important that the people of both counties, intimately connected as they are, should be on friendly terms,—act and co-operate together,—act as men and not like quarrelsome children. We ask the Conventions to give us a good, honest man; whom *all* can support, and not one whose nomination would revive the controversies of the past.

The Free Vote in Illinois.

All the amendments to the Constitution of Illinois, proposed by the Constitutional Convention recently held in that State, have been adopted by popular vote; those relating to electoral reform (which we have noticed heretofore) among the rest. This is an important and gratifying event and will no doubt exercise much influence upon other States, beside Illinois, where constitutional changes are desired.

The Managers or Directors of all incorporated companies in Illinois are hereafter to be chosen upon the plan of the Free Vote, and Representatives in the Legislature also upon the same plan after the year 1870. The amendment for the latter purpose was submitted to a separate vote of the people and was carried by a majority reported as exceeding thirty thousand votes. The city of Chicago alone gave to it a majority of about 18,000. The strength of electoral reform before the people is shown very conclusively by this result in Illinois and all the friends of reform in all the States should take courage and press forward the good work to which they are devoted. Especially in this State, where public opinion has been steadily forming for several years in favor of fundamental changes which shall purify elections and remove disfranchisement from our system, should we be encouraged and gain confidence in the future of our experiment in republican government. The Bloomsburg plan of honest voting and fair representation of the people will sooner or later be extended throughout the whole country and it will thoroughly regenerate our political system.

Threatened War in Europe.

For a week past all Europe has been full of rumors of impending war. The Spanish Ministry having accepted Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern, as King to fill the now vacant throne of Spain, France took strong exceptions to his accepting the Kingship, and Napoleon sent an imperative letter to the King of Prussia, by whom Leopold's claims were upheld, demanding that those claims be formally denied, on the grounds that Leopold was a relative of the King of Prussia, and as such should not occupy the throne of Spain. Whilst awaiting the reply of the King of Prussia, all France was a scene of tumult and excitement. The French Army and Navy were put in fighting order, and 250,000 men, it was reported, would be ready to take the field in less than two weeks. Telegrams without number have announced the prospective movements of France and Prussia. General officers of both armies were ordered to rejoin their respective Corps without delay, and violent speeches were made in the French Chambers and still more violent articles appeared in the French papers. The latest reports which have reached us, however, convey the intelligence that Prince Leopold withdraws from the candidature for the throne of Spain, and there is a chance for peace to be preserved. The King of Prussia has formally withdrawn his sanction to the claims of Leopold as head of the family, but *not* as King of Prussia. This has been deemed unsatisfactory and insufficient by the Emperor of the French and in connection with certain other demands made on the King of Prussia may be deemed a cause of war. So terrible a thing as war between these two great powers, involving as it would unavoidably the interests of half of Christendom, is greatly to be deplored. It is hoped that the evident unwillingness of Prussia to fight, and the withdrawal of Prince Leopold, may serve to avert the disaster.

A TRAIN of cars going up a steep grade in Echo Canon, California, was recently brought to a dead halt by grasshoppers. It seems that the iniquities of that region had brought an Egyptian plague upon the people, and the ground was literally covered with the devouring insects. The car-wheels crushed them on the tracks and their unctuous bodies so lubricated the rails as to destroy all friction, and the train came to a stop. By dint of sand and brooms it worked its way through the afflicted region. A Stockton Judge is responsible for this story.

The Chinese Question.

This subject threatens to become as important in our future politics as the negro question has been in the past. Radicalism in order to strengthen its waning fortunes and secure a continued lease of power, gave the ballot to 800,000 negroes, and turned over to the control of a brutalized mass of ignorant men a large proportion of our country. This was done against the wishes of the people, and was accomplished by fraud and force. The effect has been to drive thousands of white men from their party, and now they are seeking re-inforcements from the hordes of Chinese who are being imported into this country. In fact, as voters they would be preferable, because they would be entirely under the control of the Radical manufacturers and capitalists who would employ them, and having no interest in nor knowledge of our institutions would be suppliant tools in their hands.

We protest against this new inroad of barbarians. The laboring men of this country are already ground down to the earth by taxation (which the wealthy escape) and by the low price of labor. To bring them in further competition with a horde of rat-eating, pup-enjoying Chinese, ignorant of our language, our institutions, and the Christian religion, is to put our white laborers on the same level, and place them in unfair competition.

It may be said that the danger is not imminent, but already they number thousands in our midst;—are driving out white labor in the Pacific coast,—flooding the South—and are being introduced into the factories of the East. As neither Capitalists nor Corporations have souls, we believe the time is not far distant when an effort will be made to put them in our iron-works, mines, &c., and thus supersede white labor there. The Radical party is responsible for all this, and their press and statesmen justify not only the introduction of these people, but claim for them equal rights, civil and political. Let the white men unite with us against the scheming politicians who would degrade them.

Rather Arbitrary.

Mr. Congressman Porter whilst in Richmond, Va., on the 30th of May last was accosted by one Patrick Woods who, being in a state of intense excitement from imbibing something stronger than water, asked the aforesaid Porter in a generous and off-hand way to take a drink with him. This, the high-minded Porter refused to do, and was thereupon knocked down out of hand by Patrick. So small a matter it would have been thought, could have been instantly settled by the arrest and confinement of Patrick by the police. But Mr. Congressman Porter demanded more and took his complaint and himself to Congress and there alleged that in striking him Woods had struck the Government! Whereupon the judicious and able body of men who compose that National assemblage, agreed with Porter aforesaid and condemned Patrick to three months imprisonment in the common jail, although it was proved on the hearing that he did not know Porter was a Congressman, and consequently could not have committed a breach of the privileges of the House. The whole affair would be laughable were it not outrageous.

The Schoeppe Trial.

In the case of Dr. Schoeppe, convicted of the murder of Miss Steinecke, against the Commonwealth, on a motion to reopen the judgment granted on the writ of error from Carlisle, the Supreme court of the State yesterday delivered their opinion through Justice Agnew. The following order in relation to the case was ordered to be entered upon the docket:

"The motion for opening the judgment in the former writ of error' is refused, and, on the writ of error, judgment is given for the Commonwealth, on the plea of former judgment, and the record is ordered to be remitted."

THE GAME LAW.—A number of papers are discussing several blunders which appear in the general game law adopted at the last session of the legislature. A lawyer in the York *Press* gives his opinion in the case as follows:

"The act of April 21, 1869, made it unlawful to kill, etc., woodcock between the 15th of November and the 4th of July. Last session an act was passed and approved, April 5, 1870, which, as published in a pamphlet of general laws—the entire volume of the laws of last session not having yet been issued—purports to be 'a supplement to the act providing for the taking of game, approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.' In the second section this 'supplement' purports to change the fourth section of the act recited in its title and in the section also, by striking out the words, 'fourth day of July,' so that the section shall read 'the fifteenth day of November and the first day of September of any year.' The *clumsiness* of this way of attempting to do the thing aimed at, must be apparent to everybody; but you will notice that there was really no such act as this supplement was intended to change. No act providing for the taking of game was passed on the first of April, 1869; at least if the official volume of pamphlet laws can be relied on. The act on that subject was passed on the twenty-first of April, 1869. The 'supplement' has nothing to operate on, and appears to me to amount to nothing. These game laws are penal statutes, and must be strictly construed. I very seriously doubt whether the intended effect of that portion of the act of April 5, 1870, which related to the killing of woodcock, or indeed any provision of that act can be enforced."

The editor of the *Press* wrote to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. Francis Jordan, to ascertain whether the mistakes occur in the regular edition of the laws, and received the following reply:

HARRISBURG, PA., July 2, '70.

O. Stuck, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday duly received. I have examined that game law of April 5, '70 (p. 50,) to which you invite my attention, and also the act of April 21, 1869, recited in the act of 1870, as of *first* April, 1869. They are published just as the legislature passed them, this department having no discretion to make corrections of errors.

It is a manifest mistake of the legislature in the recital of the date of the first bill in the second one; and as the intent is clear, I doubt not the courts would hold the law to be as intended rather than as expressed.

Yours truly,
F. JORDAN,
Secretary Commonwealth.

A BILL has just passed Congress for the issue of $54,000,000 of currency. This amount is distributed through the West and South. Had Pennsylvania been entitled to an additional amount, we learn that application would have been made for another Bank at this place.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

—"A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

CXI.

DAVID—THE KING.

The connection between David and Jonathan is an episode in the life of the former, which must always rebound to his credit as a man. Nor can it be denied that he behaved with all due love and deference to his father-in-law, Saul. He spared him more than once when in his power, and Saul was at the last forced to acknowledge his injustice to his son-in-law. Fearing for his life, David determined to absent himself from court, and he escaped from the palace by the connivance of his wife, who let him down through a window During all the time of his banishment, Jonathan's love and friendship for him abated not. They were bound together by the closest ties, and to the credit of the young courtier be it recorded, he kept his oath with Jonathan.

David was now an outlaw, living in the woods and caves, and hunted for his life. His first act was to deceive by a falsehood Abimelech, the Priest—and then arming himself with the sword of Goliah, he went forth, taking his course to the country of the Philistines, and stopping with Achish, the King of Gath. His coming gave great joy to the Philistine King, but David feigned himself mad in their hands, and by this trick was permitted to wander about unguardedly, and so escaped.

He took up his quarters at the cave Adullam, in the wilderness of En-Gedi, on the shores of the Dead Sea, and when his father's family heard of it, they went down thither to him. Captain of a banditti, for we can characterize his companions by no other name, being "Every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him, and he became a captain over them: and there were with him about four hundred men." Procuring a house for his father's family among the Moabites, he wandered about in this out-law style for a number of years, having at one time four hundred men, then six hundred, now rescuing the inhabitants of Keilah from the Philistines, and next fleeing from Saul and dwelling in the strongholds of En-Gedi. Thence, after a reconciliation with Saul, making a descent at the head of his bands on poor foolish Nabal, whom he is only prevented from cutting off root and branch, by meeting Abigail, his wife, who, to make propitiation for her husband's churlishness, brought valuable spoil to the bandit. We are not disposed to excuse David for this most outrageous proceeding, upon the ground of defence which he lays down. We think it altogether inadequate. It looks as if he wished to be paid for being honest, for that he did not commit robbery. Ten days after the meeting of David and Abigail, Nabal died, and the widow, upon being sent for, "hasted and arose," and became the wife of David. He took also Ahinoam, a Jesreelitish; for Saul had, after David's flight, given Michal, his first wife, to Phalti, the son of Laish.

Again Saul pursueth David. From the wilderness of Ziph, he fled with six hundred men and sought refuge in Gath—the King of the country gave him Ziklag, a city in which to dwell, and David remained there a year and four months. His old propensities returned on him, and after the fashion of the later highland chiefs, he made frequent predatory excursions from his citadel; invading "the Geshurites, and the Gezrites, and the Amelekites," leaving in his heartless raids of robbery "neither man nor woman alive," and carrying away oxen, asses, camels, and apparel; acting always upon the piratical maxim—*Dead men tell no tales.* He joined the Philistines in their march against the Israelites, but not being trusted by the Philistine lords, he was pursuaded to return. During his temporary absence the Amalekites, in turn, destroyed Ziklag with fire, carrying off the property as well as the inhabitants, among whom were the two wives of David. He pursued, overtook, and found them all drunk—slaughtered them, recovered all the spoil and the prisoners, together with other spoil.

Upon this day the Israelites were defeated, and Saul and his sons slain. Among them, was his bosom friend, the princely Jonathan, and David mourns over his death with sincerity. In all his wanderings, with all his bloodshed, rapine and murder, David loved Jonathan with a true devotion. Nothing can be more touchingly beautiful than his celebrated lamentation. Nothing else that he ever wrote equaled, certainly never surpassed in magnificence and tenderness, this heartfelt funeral eulogium. His firm and fast friend who had saved his life at the hazard of his own, who had defended him in his absence, and whose presence was pleasant unto him; this friend had fallen—"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph."

The death of Saul made David king over Israel, having before been anointed by the Prophet Samuel; and we now enter upon the second portion of his history. He was about to change his mode of life, we now behold the banditti Captain, the king of the tribe of Judah, holding his court at Hebron. Abner, the chief captain of Saul, declared for Ish Boseth, the son of Saul, and he was accordingly proclaimed king; the house of Judah, however, followed David, who had taken with him up to Hebron all his lawless followers.

Joab, a valiant and accomplished captain, was the leader of the host of David at this time, and faithfully served him during the whole course of his reign. He seems to have been a man of great sagacity and decision, and possessed in its fullest extent, the confidence of his sovereign. The hostilities between the houses of Saul and David began at the pool of Gibeon, and Abner and his party were defeated. Notwithstanding, he held his place, and was certainly the entire support of the dynasty of Saul during the seven years and a half, that the war between the factions lasted. Were the events of that civil war minutely related by the sacred historian, we should be able to know much more of the character of those two generals, who conducted the armies of David and Ish Boseth. We are inclined to think that neither of them was very scrupulous, but we think Joab in every way superior to Abner.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PARIS ate 2,758 horses last year.

Meeting of the General Council of the M. and L. B. Association of Penn'a., held in Centralia, Col. Co., June 28, 1870.

The President being absent, James Kealy was elected President *pro tem.* He then called the meeting to order, and the following delegates answered to their names.

Luzerne County—John Brady, Gilroy O'Halloran, Evans and Finerty.

Carbon County—John Evans, Richards and Mullery.

Northumberland County—John Foley and Wm. Probert.

Schuylkill County—John Siney, Reynolds, Stone, Athey and O'Neil.

Columbia County—James Kealey and Fred. Fleatman.

1st. Moved by John Brady that there be a Committee on Credentials appointed. Adopted.

Committee—John Evans and Elisha Stone.

2d. Moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and Committee discharged. Adopted.

3d. Moved by Elisha Stone that the minutes of last General Council be accepted as read, with the exception of that of the 61st and 62d resolutions, which were ordered to be expunged, the vote being by yeas and nays.

Yeas—Brady, O'Halloran, Gilroy, Evans, Richards, Kealy, Fleatman, Stone, Reynolds, O'Neil, Athey—11.

Nay—John Siney—1.

4th. Moved by John T. Evans that the report of the Committee on Constitution and Rules of Order be accepted and committee discharged. Adopted.

5th. Moved by John Brady that there be a committee of one from each county appointed to draft a new Constitution and Rules of Order to govern this body. Carried.

Committee—John Brady, P. H. Reynolds, Thomas Richards, James Kealy and John Foley, to meet immediately.

6th. On motion, adjourned to meet again at one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the meeting to order; the delegates were all present.

The credentials of William Probert of Northumberland county were examined and found correct, the delegate was admitted to a seat.

7th. On motion of John Brady it was decided that any member of this Association be eligible to any office in it. This decision repeals the sixty-first resolution of the last general council.

8th. On motion of John Brady it was resolved that we recognize the *Anthracite Monitor* as the official organ of this Association.

At the suggestion of A. J. Gallagher, Business Agent of the *Monitor*, who had previously been granted the privilege of the floor with a voice but not a vote in the proceedings, and on motion of John Brady, it was resolved that the several Executive Boards be requested to inquire into and decide upon some plan by means of which more accurate reports of the condition of the coal trade may be procured for publication in the *Monitor*.

9th. On motion of John T. Evans it was resolved that the question of starting a daily journal be laid before the several districts in the different counties to be acted on immediately.

10th. On motion of James Kealy it was resolved that each man pay dues into the Branch in which he is employed. The yeas and nays being called for:

Yeas—Brady, O'Halloran, Gilroy, Henry Evans, John Evans, Richards, Mullery, Kealy, Fleatman and Probert—10.

Nays—Siney, Reynolds, O'Neil, Stone Athey and Feley—6.

11th. On motion, adjourned to meet again at half-past seven o'clock to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION, JUNE 29, 1870.

The Vice President, Thomas Mullery called the meeting to order, all the members were present.

12th. On motion of James Kealy it was resolved that the motion of yesterday, in reference to men paying into the Branch in which they are employed be rescinded, and that Ashland district, No. 9, Schuylkill county, have full control over Reppliers' Branch, and all the other branches they had control over before.

13th. On motion of James Kealy it was resolved that the report of the committee on eight hour law be accepted, and the committee discharged.

14th. On motion of Henry Evans, it was resolved that there be a committee of one from each county to draft resolutions in reference to the eight hour law and restriction, committee: Henry Evans, John Foley, John O'Neil, Jas. Kealy and Thos. Richards.

Reports of the different counties were called for in reference to the permanent relief fund.

The counties voted unanimously in favor of the permanent fund.

15th. On motion of J. Brady it was resolved that the resolution authorizing the permanent relief fund take effect on the first day of August, 1870.

16th. On motion of James Kealy it was resolved that the question of levy be considered in open session.

17th. It was moved by John Siney that for the future all sessions of the council be open, the yeas and nays being called for, the motion failed.

Yeas—Gilroy, Fleatman, Siney, Reynolds, Stone, O'Neil and Athey—7.

Nays—Brady, O'Halloran, Finnerty, H. Evans, J. Evans, Richards, Foley, Probert and Kealy—10.

18th. On motion it was resolved to prepare an alphabetical list of the delegates.

19th. On motion adjourned to meet at half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the meeting to order, all the delegates being present.

20th. On motion of John Brady the report of the committee on eight hour law was accepted, and committee discharged.

21st. On motion of John S. Evans it was resolved that the report of the committee be acted upon by resolutions.

We, our committee, have attended to the duty assigned us and would respectfully submit the following as the result of our investigations.

WHEREAS, it becomes necessary to keep the market in a healthy state, so that the men in the anthracite regions can all work at the same time, and

WHEREAS, in our opinion, and also the opinion of the majority of the members of our Association, given through vote, that the proper way to do so is to restrict ourselves to eight hours per day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That on and after the 15th day of July, 1870, eight hours shall be considered as constituting a full day's work for the members of this Association.

The yeas and nays being called for were as follows: Yeas, 11. Nays, 6.

EVENING SESSIONS.

The President called the meeting to order, all the delegates were present.

Resolved, That each Branch and District regulate their average contract work not to go over three dollars per day on the basis of 1869, with the privilege of adding 25 cents per day for wet and dangerous contract work.

The yeas and nays having been called for were as follows:

YEAS—Henry Evans, Fleatman, Probert, Foley, Richards, Reynolds, Stone, Siney, Kealy and O'Neil, 10.

NAYS—Athey, Brady, John Evans, Finnerty, Gilroy, O'Halloran and Mullery, 7. So the resolution was carried.

Resolved, That such places as do not conform to the basis be restricted one-fifth of their labor, with the exception of those working under the Carbondale regulations, but that eight hours be enforced without distinction in all Districts.

Resolved, That the wages of those working on time, be reduced one-fifth being in proportion to the reduction of the hours of labor.

Adopted.

Resolved, That each member working on contract work produce his docket to the Branch or District in which he pays his dues, and any person making anything over the average figures shall pay the same over to the District Treasurer.

Adopted.

Resolved, That any person losing over one day cannot make up his average wages for the time lost over that day, except when men have breasts worked up and full of coal, and are not otherwise employed outside of the Branch.

H. W. Evans, Thomas Richards,
John O'Neil, John Foley,
James Kealy. *Committee.*

23d. On motion of John Brady it was

Resolved, That this Board appoint a committee of two to represent the Miners' and Laborers' Association in the National Labor Congress in Cincinnati, to be held on 16th of August, 1870.

Committee John Brady and John Siney, to be paid by this Board.

24th. On motion, adjourned to meet at seven o'clock to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION, June 30th, 1870.

The President called the meeting to order, all the delegates were present.

25th. On motion of James Kealy it was

Resolved, That Newport District be exempted from the levy of March on account of being idle for basis ever since March.

26th. On a motion of James O'Halloran that each county has a representative to this council for every thousand men working therein, the yeas and nays were called for.

YEAS—Athey, Brady, H. Evans, Finnerty, Gilroy, O'Halloran, Reynolds, Stone and Siney, 9.

NAYS—Kealy, Mullery, O'Niel, Richards, Probert, Foley, Fleatman and John Evans, 8. So the motion was carried.

The following offered by Jas. Kealy was adopted as read:

Whereas, The members of this G. Council deem it necessary to pass stringent laws for the enforcement of what is known as the eight-hour resolutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to a strict adherence to each and every resolution in said series, and in case it is rejected by our constituents, that the delegate representing such pledges his sacred honor to resign.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That we entitle the members of the bituminous region to a representation in this G. Council after they are organized, according to the members they represent.

On motion of James Kealy, it was—

Resolved, That this Council adopt the platform of the N. L. Union, and request each and every District to adopt the same, and that the Secretary send the platform, to be published in the *Monitor*.

32d. On motion of Elisha Stone, it was

Resolved, That the resolution in reference to the reduction of laborers' wages be rescinded, and that it be left to the several Executive Boards of each County to average the reduction.

33d. On motion, adjourned to meet in Pottsville, Schuylkill County, when called to convene by the President.

Thos. Mullery, V. P.
Attest: Patrick H. Reynolds, Sec'y.

Congressional.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 7.—The Senate took up the river and harbor appropriation bill, and a number of amendments were agreed to. On motion of Morrill, of Vermont, a joint resolution was passed requiring the Mayor of Washington to have the grades of streets in the vicinity of the Capitol so modified as to furnish an easy approach to the Capitol.

HOUSE.

The Committee on Appropriations, reported a deficiency bill. Made the special order for to-morrow. The bill appropriates $1,725,488, including one million for the expenses of taking the census. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for statements as to the public debt since the organization of the Government. Adopted.

FRIDAY, July 8.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee having under consideration the various petitions for a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote, were discharged at their own request. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and the amendments adopted in Committee considered. A long debate ensued, but they were all finally disposed of and the bill passed. The Fortification Appropriation bill was also passed. The Congressional Apportionment bill fixing the number of Representatives at 300, was passed after being amended so as that States having a fraction of population exceeding one-half the amount required for a Representative, shall be entitled to an additional member.

In the House, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the Funding bill, the House insisting upon its amendments. The Senate amendments to the Tax bill were referred, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to take up the amendments of the Senate to the Naturalization bill. The report of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill was, after debate, agreed to, and the measure now goes to the President for his signature.

SATURDAY, July 9.—In the Senate, yesterday, the first bill called up was that relieving from political disabilities some seventy-five Kentuckians. Among the names was that of Gustavus W. Smith, Ex-General in the Confederate army, and formerly Street Commissioner of New York. After some debate his name, and also that of Basil Duke, were stricken from the list, and the bill then passed. A general disability bill relieving about 5,000 of those engaged in the rebellion, was subsequently passed, after certain names had been stricken therefrom. A resolution of inquiry as to the emancipation of slavery in Cuba, was adopted. By a vote of 29 to 25 the Georgia bill was taken up, and, to expedite business the House amendments to the bill, as passed by the Senate, were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

In the House, the additional Deficiency bill, covering items amounting to $1,733,343, was taken up and debated. Mr. Dawes made another speech in favor of economy. He was replied to by Mr. Peters, and then the discussion assumed a personal character. The remainder of the session was devoted to reports from the Judiciary Committee. A bill regulating the mode of ratifying constitutional amendments was passed by a vote of 128 to 51. The bill makes it unlawful for any State officers to certify a repeal of a ratification when once made, and affixes a penalty of fine and imprisonment for an attempt to repeal such ratification when once consummated. A bill in reference to the resignation of judicial officers incapacitated by disease to discharge their duties, allowing the President to accept said resignation, the salary to be continued, was also passed.

JULY 11.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the subject of Mrs. Lincoln's pension was taken up, and some debate ensued upon a motion to table the bill which was regarded as a test vote. It was lost, yeas 24, nays 33. The question was not, however, finally disposed of. The Civil Appropriation bill was reported. At 2 p. m., the consideration of the Army bill was proceeded with. The principal features of the bill recently tabled were moved as an amendment by Mr. Wilson. These were somewhat modified, and then adopted, after which the bill was passed.

In the House, the Chinese question was brought up in a resolution offered by Mr. Cake, of Pa., which was referred, providing for an investigation of the coolie contract system. The House then proceeded to consider the Senate amendment to the Tariff and Tax bills. The first amendment, striking out all special taxes, was at first rejected; but the vote being afterwards reconsidered, the amendment was finally concurred in. The action in relation to the income tax, making the rate 2½ per cent. was, after some debate, sustained, by a vote of 92 to 35; but the amendment to continue the tax two years was rejected. A motion to strike out from the bill all relating to the tax was defeated—yeas 67, nays 116. The amendment in regard to sugars was non-con curred in. The amendments reducing steel and railway bars each quarter per cent. per pound were both agreed to.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 12.—The credentials of Senators Anthony and Cragin, re-elected for six years, commencing March 4 next, were presented. The bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was laid aside—yeas 32, nays 22—to take up the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was then proceeded with. Without finishing the bill the Senate, at 2 o'clock, went into executive session. The nomination of Murphy as collector of the port of New York came up as unfinished business, when Mr. Fenton made an earnest speech in opposition to confirmation. After a prolonged debate Mr. Murphy was confirmed.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills were introduced, among them, a resolution declaring that the fourteenth and fifteenth artitles of amendment to the Constitution having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, the Congress, the Judiciary, the several States and Territories, and all the citizens of the United States, was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.—In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of bills were passed relating to railroads, together with a number of private bills, among which was one granting an increase of $50 per month to the pension of the widow of Gen. Hayes, killed at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864.

In the House, the report of the Conference Committee on the Funding bill was submitted, and after a long debate was rejected—yeas 90, nays 101. Messrs. Butler, Farnsworth and Paine were appointed, on the part of the House, a Conference Committee on the Georgia bill. On motion of Gen. Butler an investigation was ordered into the alleged ill-treatment of colored cadets at West Point.

Latest News.

NEWPORT, July 6.—A child six years of age has been discovered naked, nearly starved to death, and chained in a hole beneath the floor, in the house of his parents, who are Germans. The child had been treated in this way for some time and was terribly beaten day after day for work not performed to the satisfaction of the inhuman mother and step-father. Both parents were committed to jail as fears were entertained that violence might be used to prevent the fulfilment of justice.

READING, July 8.—The parade of the order of United American Mechanics in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization came off here today. It numbered about 1,500, representing twenty councils from the Eastern section of the State. Fifteen bands were in the line of procession.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mr. Akerman this morning took the oath of office as Attorney General before Associate Justice Wiley, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. He afterwards received a large number of visitors at his office. At 12 o'clock he attended the Cabinet meeting.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The body of the man found in the North river, at the foot of Beach street, on Thursday morning, has been identified as that of Jas. W. Lingard, the former partner of G. L. Fox, in the management of the old Bowery theatre, destroyed by fire a few weeks since. Pecuniary and domestic disabilities preyed on his mind, he was observed to be exceedingly low-spirited and despondent. He visited the Crystal on Wednesday afternoon and wrote some letters to his wife and friends, in which he expressed his determination to destroy himself, and it is said he was seen by some parties in or near Hudson street about twelve o'clock the same night. He was no doubt then on his way to the pier, from which he threw himself into the river. Deceased was a native of England and fifty years of age.

MANCHESTER, July 8.—At 2.30 this morning a fire broke out in one of the buildings in the rear of the Merchants' Exchange, and swept through the wooden buildings in that section. The area burned over is from five to six acres, and the amount of property destroyed is not far from $250,000, on which there is about $125,000 insurance.

The number of families thrown out of their homes is not less than two hundred, and some put the number much higher.

There was no loss of life as far as known, and no one was seriously injured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The western part of this city was kept in an uproar, last night, by rioting firemen. The hose carriage of the Good-will Company was thrown into the Schuylkill river by the Philadelphia Engine Company after a small fire. Subsequently, for the purpose of drawing the Philadelphia Company near to the premises of the Good-will, the large flouring-mill of Rowland & Ervein, on Broad and Race streets, was set on fire and entirely destroyed, with a number of surrounding properties. Loss heavy; no insurance. The carriage of the Good-will was fished out of the river, and the members were attacked by the Philadelphia Company as they were taking it home. A few arrests were made.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The conference committee on the funding bill providing for the funding of the debt as follows: Two hundred millions at five per cent. to run ten years, three hundred millions at four and a half per cent. to run fifteen years, and one thousand millions at four per cent. to run thirty years.

The interest on the gold certificates is reduced to two and a half per cent. No foreign clause. Interest to be paid here, one half per cent. to be paid for negotiating.

MRS. LINCOLN.—If Mrs. Lincoln succeed in securing a pension from the United States it is questionable whether it will be large enough to compensate for the damage her character will have sustained in the congressional debates on the subject. While Mrs. Lincoln possesses what many would deem an independent fortune, and while there are thousands of maimed soldiers, and widows and orphans of soldiers, killed in the late war, who are suffering from want, it is unreasonable to ask Congress to grant a pension of $3,000 per annum to a person who has no legal claim upon the government.—*Day.*

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.30
Rye "	1
Corn "	1 00
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	7 00
Converted	6 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Tallow	10
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	2 25
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	10 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$22
No. 2 " "	$20
Bloom	$30

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	7 00
" " 2 " "	5 00
Siding " " ft.	$1 00

MARRIAGES.

GROSS—TITTLE—On the 7th inst., by Rev. B. F. Alleman, Mr. Sylvester Gross of Bloomsburg, to Miss Mary D. Tittle, of New Columbia.

BROADT—IKELER—On the 9th inst., by Rev. B. R. Crever, at the residence of Wm. Ikeler, of Still Water, Mr. J. F. Broadt of Bloomsburg, to Miss Susanna Ikeler of the former place.

JOHNSON—DURLIN—In Orangeville, on the 7th inst., by Rev. S. Speer, Mr. John S. Johnson, of Madison twp., to Miss Ellen E. Durlin of same place.

SEES—HELLER—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Hollenback twp., Luzerne county, on June 26th, by Rev. H. Huffman, Mr. John Sees, of Shickshinny, to Miss Mary Ann Heller, of Hollenback twp., Luzerne county.

DEATHS.

PATTERSON—On the 6th inst., in Greenwood twp., Mrs. Sarah Patterson, aged 65 years and 11 days.

HESS—In Still Water, at the residence of her son Hiram, on the 30th of June, Mrs. Magdalene Hess, aged 70 years, 6 months, 6 days.

VANDERSLICE—In Mt. Pleasant twp., July 2d, Mr. Daniel J. Vanderslice, aged 67 years, 1 month and 4 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jl1570-tf

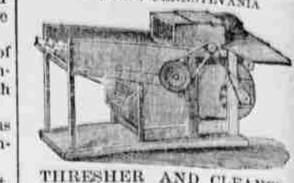
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The Co-partnership heretofore existing between John Wolf and Reuben Miller of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., under the firm name of Miller & Wolf, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John Wolf, who will also keep the books and papers and settle the accounts of the old firm
JOHN WOLF.
REUBEN MILLER.
Bloomsburg, July 15, 1870-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN GROVER, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of John Grover, late of Centre township, Columbia county, dec'd have been granted to the Register of said county to Samuel Neyhard, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.
SAMUEL NEYHARD,
jl1570-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DANIEL S. VANDERSLICE DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel S. Vanderslice, late of Mount Pleasant township, Col. co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Martha D. Vanderslice, and William J. Hidlay of Mt. Pleasant. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrators, without delay.
MARTHA D. VANDERSLICE,
WILLIAM J. HIDLAY,
jl1570-6t. Administrators.

FARMERS! EXAMINE AND BUY
THE ORIGINAL,
BAUGH'S BEING
THE FIRST RAW BONE PHOSPHATE MADE.
All others are imitation.
BAUGH'S
RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
TRADE MARK
FALL, 1870.
This *Manure* is made of raw or Unburned Bones, rich in Nitrogenous matter, dissolved in Oil of Vitriol, presenting the Bone Phosphate in a highly soluble and quickly available form, and the Ammonia in such proportion as to insure a prompt and vigorous action upon the crops.
Where Baugh's Phosphate was applied the past season, the indications, without exception, are that it will maintain its well earned reputation. We request all in need of a Fertilizer to give this article a trial.
BAUGH & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
OFFICE—No 293. Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
jl1570-1t.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office

ORANGEVILLE STILL AHEAD!
The undersigned respectfully announces to the Farming community that they are again in the field with their machines for the harvest of 1870.
THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA

THRESHER AND CLEANER,
Patented by Adrian Cornell, with Major's latest Double acting Separator combined, is what every Farmer needs. It can't be beat, as has been fully tested and has far exceeded the expectations of all who have seen its operations. It has been got up expressly to meet the wants of the Farmer. We manufacture them, over-shot for tread power and undershot for lever power. The machine can be made to do any desired amount of work, is simple in construction, easy to manage and not liable to get out of repair.
They also continue to manufacture the celebrated
WHEELER'S RAILWAY CHAIN,
HORSE POWER & THRESHER,
from the original patterns, with an improvement in the power, whereby a gain of speed is effected, and gives the desired power at from 4 to 6 inches less elevation than the old style. They also attach
MAJOR'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING SHEET IRON BOTTOM SEPARATORS
to their machines, manufactured only by them and secured to them by letters patent from W. M. Major. They also manufacture the best and lightest running Lever Powers in the market, also Double and Single-geared Jacks. Have on hand a good supply of well seasoned lumber of the best quality, and experienced workmen engaged in their manufactory. They guarantee their machines
SUPERIOR TO ANY MANUFACTURED elsewhere. All having repairing to do should remember that we have all the necessary tools for Repairing done at short notice, and on the most low prices and credit given when desired.
For further particulars call on or address
SCHUYLER & LOW,
AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE,
COLU

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, July 15, 1870.

Espy stands sadly in need of a depot.

Mercur voted to retain the odious Income Tax.

A new lot of fans just received at M. P. Lutz's.

Correction.—In our mention of the game of base ball played in Catawissa on July 4th, the score should have read Scott's side 17, Sharpless' side 12.

It is said that at the recent Fourth of July celebration at Orangeville, Rohr and Henry threw a stick at a thieving hog, but it glanced and hit ten candidates for Sheriff.

The grand council of the Working-men's Benevolent Association has finally adjourned. The strike for the eight-hour system is to begin on the 4th of July and will extend throughout the entire anthracite region.

Arrest.—Alexander Hunt was arrested on Thursday of last week, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and confined in the Lock-up, which may now be presumed to be formally opened. It can be called the Hunt House or Fort Hunt.

New Paper.—We have received the first number of *The Sun*, Col. Levi L. Hale's new paper, published at Williamsport. It is a double sheet, well printed and edited, and is deserving of consideration. We doubt not that it will prove popular. We wish the Col. the success his energy and ability deserves.

A meeting was held in Snyder's Hall on last Thursday evening for the purpose of obtaining recruits for a proposed company of Light Artillery. Enough signed their names to insure the success of the movement, many of them being veteran soldiers. It is not certain whether the State will furnish guns and equipments, and no organization will be effected until that is done.

Some Beer.—The late Cincinnati Sängerfast, in a social aspect, and aside from its musical attractions, seems to have been by no means a dry affair, for it is estimated that about 35,000 kegs of lager-beer were consumed on that occasion.

As there are 120 glasses in a keg, the aggregate on the occasion reached the enormous amount of 4,200,000 glasses or 262,500 gallons.

Window Books.—The townships of Mifflin Creek, Bloom, Catawissa, Centre, Fishingcreek, Franklin and Scott only have returned to the Chairman of the Finding Committee the window books. The Vigilance Committees of each of the other Districts should see that they are sent to this office *at once*. Persons in whose possession they are should not wait to be called upon, but forward them immediately.

The candidates for the different county offices are busily engaged in presenting their claims to the people. We have no preference to express among them, but in the name of the people we demand that none but honorable means be employed. The candidate who offers, or the delegate who accepts a dollar of money should be kicked out of the Convention, and such is the temper of the people. Let honesty and fairness prevail, and the candidate, whoever he may be, will receive the popular support.

We hope that at our coming County Convention some reformed system of delegate elections will be adopted. Our idea is that each district should be represented according to its vote, and that districts having more than one delegate, minority representation should be introduced, and a plan adopted by which delegates would be prevented from "selling out" their constituents. We would suggest that good men be chosen for delegates, and that they be instructed with reference to this question.

Debts.—The ability of every one to pay depends upon his ability to collect debts due him. The individuals of a community are linked together by a chain of debts and credits, and in time of depression the refusal of one person to discharge a single liability often embarrasses a line of a dozen debtors and creditors. Hence the prompt payment of small debts becomes in times like these a public as well as a private duty. The same money which pays a debt in the morning, may pay a dozen before night, and twelve men are thus relieved from anxiety and pressure by the action of one.

Fire.—On Saturday afternoon last, fire was discovered in a small frame building on Market Street, adjoining McKelvy, Neal & Co.'s large Warehouse. A large number of empty boxes were piled against the side of the building, and the fire evidently began among them. Whether it was started by accident, by the ashes of a cigar or pipe or by boys playing with matches, or whether it was the work of design, is not known. The flames were discovered before they had attained full headway and were promptly extinguished. Had the fire broken out at a later hour the damage might have been caused there was much lumber, &c., on the surrounding ground.

Moths in Carpets.—An experienced housekeeper says: "Camphor will not stop the ravages of moths after they have commenced eating. Then they pay no regard to the presence of camphor, cedar or tobacco; in fact, I rather think they enjoy the latter if anything, more than humanity can. Nor will the readed and inconvenient taking up and beating always insure success, for I have tried it faithfully, and while killing it down found several of the worms 'alive and kicking,' that had retained under the pile unharmed. I squered them wholly in this way: I ok a coarse crash towel and wrung it clean water and spread it smoothly the carpet, then ironed dry with a od hot iron, repeated the operation on suspected places, and these lessd. It does not injure the pile or colof the carpet in the least, as it is not cessary to press, heat and steam beath the agents, and they do the work fectually on worms and eggs. Then mphor will doubtless prevent future epredations of the miller."

How to Stop a Paper.—The following from one of our exchanges so fully and clearly expresses our views upon the subject that we copy it without comment:

"You have an undoubted right to stop a newspaper whenever you are disposed, upon payment of all arrearages. Do not hesitate to do so on account of any "tenderness of feeling" for the editor. Don't you suppose he would stop buying sugar of you, or meat, nothing, dry goods, &c., &c., if he thought he was not getting his money's worth? And when you discontinue a paper, do so manfully. Don't be so sheepish as to throw it back to the postmaster with a contemptuous "I don't want it any longer!" and have "refused" written on the margin, and leave the paper returned to the editor. No gentleman ever stopped a paper in that way, no matter if his head is covered with gray hairs that should be honorable. If you do not wish longer to receive a newspaper write a note to the editor like a man, saying so—and be sure that arrearages are paid. This is the way to stop a newspaper.

For a muslin, gingham, ponzee or a silk parasol, go to M. P. Lutz's.

The national democratic executive committee yesterday organized by the election of Hon. Samuel Randall, Pennsylvania, chairman, and General Noah L. Jeffries, secretary, and Hon. Thomas Swann, Maryland, treasurer.

Large Bird.—An eagle was lately shot near Auburn, N. Y., which measured twelve feet from tip to tip of his outspread wings. When discovered he was perched on a fence intently watching a small boy picking strawberries.

The New Church.—Carpenters are busy at work on the new Episcopal Church, laying floors, &c., and the finishing of the building will be pushed forward as fast as possible. There is a probability that it will be ready for occupation by October or November next.

Dedication.—Owing to the unfavorable weather on Sunday last, the dedication of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Muncy Hill, Madison township, Columbia county, was postponed until Sunday, the 24th inst., at ten o'clock a. m. Geo. Eickholtz, Pastor.

Good Work.—We call attention to the very handsome new sign of the Columbian office. It was painted by Mr. Hutchinson Vanatta of this place. It is the finest one of its kind in town. We patronize home talent and therein differ from the *Republican* office whose signs were all painted in Philadelphia.

Taken to Jail.—Fredericks, who was arrested Thursday night at Nescopeck, by Constable John Foose of Ringtown, had a hearing before Esq. Davis and was committed to jail to answer the charge of passing counterfeit money. On Friday night Constable Foose lodged him safely in Fort Ward.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

Treadwell Wheat.—Sylvester Pursel, of Hemlock township, one of our model farmers, has left at our office several specimens of this wheat. The heads are about six inches long, and one of them contains eighty-eight grains. About half of it is bearded, and it runs so through the field. The berry is not very large but produces the best of flour. The stalk is heavy.

We learn that the engineers who have been surveying the route of the Catawissa Railroad extension from this place to Williamsport, have reported that the cheapest of three routes surveyed by them is that crossing the river at Milton, running up through Union county, recrossing the river at Montgomery Station, and passing through Muncy and Montoursville, to Williamsport. Although there will be two extensive bridges on this route it is thought it will be cheaper than to run it all the way on this side through the hills.—*Miltonian.*

Suicide.—Jacob Saul, a resident of Washingtonville, Montour Co., aged about fifty years, hanged himself to the ceiling of his bed room on Sunday morning last. Becoming disgusted with his family relations, consisting of a wife and several children, and dissatisfied with his income, (from the Overseers of the Poor), he resolved like Saul of old to shuffle off this mortal coil, though in a different style; and while his better half was absent at church he made his exit. On her return she found him both body and animation suspended, but her means of support not taken away.—*Miltonian.*

Where Flies Come From.—Flies are now abundant, and most people wonder where they come from. Our readers, if they remember the following paragraph, can answer the inquiry: The eggs of the house fly are laid in decaying vegetable matter, such as dead leaves, and especially in the manure of the stables, about seventy or eighty being the usual number. These soon hatch and the larvæ grows rapidly, feeding upon the substances found near it. After a short time the outer skin hardens and becomes brown and tough, forming a case shaped like a little barrel divided into rings. The transformation of the larvæ is quickly made, and the animal is soon ready to emerge as a perfect insect.

Rather Mixed.—The *Republican* this week in its leading editorial addressed "To Democrats" is a trifle misty in the advice given. It says "Do not vote for any man or men because they belong to a certain party or represent certain men. Do so because they represent a certain fixed *principal* &c." The italics are our own. In several places where the italicised word occurs it is spelled in the same manner. Now money is undoubtedly a good thing to have, but does the *Republican* wish to have a man voted for because he is worth a certain sum? Principal and interest too frequently go together, as it is, in politics, and there is not much need of urging the matter. Perhaps the Dr. thinks, however, that is *principally* done by Republicans and wishes to corrupt the Democrats into support of Mercur, for instance, on that ground.

Important to Farmers.—A correspondent of the Beaver *Radical*, writing from Harrisburg, says the following on the matter of unpatented lands: "There is many a prosperous, thrifty and honest farmer living to-day on land which he confidently believes he owns—to which he has the title papers all regularly made out and recorded, but when he comes to trace the record back to the source of title to land in this State he discovers with dismay that there never was a patent taken out for his farm; that where it has been patented the fees were never fully paid up, so that there are defects in his title which, if pushed at any time, would possibly deprive him of his homestead. Ample notice has been given to parties to come forward and remedy this defect and negligence. A large number of holders of land have already done so, but many have thus far treated the matter with indifference, from which they are to be aroused by suits which will be brought by the State, the result of which may be very disastrous, as the costs will of course be very heavy. The newspapers of this State would be doing a real service did they at once call attention to these facts. Let every farmer see that he has a patent for his land—that all fees and costs on such patented land are fully paid, and the proper source to ascertain these facts is at the Land Office."

A Terrific Thunder Storm.—All parts of the country experienced an unusual number of severe thunder storms during the month of June. Scranton and its vicinity has not been an exception to the visitations of these violent storms, but at other points it seems they have been still more severe, as will be seen by the following:

"The town of Dauphin is situated eight miles from Harrisburg in a gorge and is walled in with mountains. Three distinct storms seem to have converged at this point and met on the night of June 27. Masses of the electric fluid appeared to pour forth from the dark clouds, lighting up the whole valley for miles, while the terrific thunder shook the very mountains. The atmosphere was surcharged with electricity that flashed along the telegraph wires and railroad track like sparks from red-hot iron under the blows of a hammer. One person, a little girl, was killed; several houses were struck, and a barn received five distinct strokes within 20 minutes, but being provided with a lightning rod, escaped uninjured. The lightning struck into the mountain hundreds of times. Large rocks, displaced by the force of the shocks and the heavy rain, came tearing down the mountain side with loud noise, and added to the general alarm which was felt in the village. The storm lasted about two hours.

The latest styles of Hoop Skirts, also extra waists at M. P. Lutz's.

We announce this week the name of another Candidate for Jury Commissioner.

The now notorious Wm. M. Randall has been renominated for the Senate by the Democracy of Schuylkill. His constituents seem to have as little conscience as those of Whittemore in South Carolina.

Dr. Thayer's Circus.—We have seen many complimentary notices of this great show, all of which pronounce it the best traveling. "It is but just to say, says an exchange, that its entertainments surpass anything attempted by the Doctor in former years. The programme is unusually diversified and replete with novel features. From the commencement to the close there is not an act presented which is not of much more than ordinary merit, while a large proportion of the feats are of the most thrilling and daring character. The riding is really magnificent, being executed as it is on their spirited and swift running animals of great beauty. The gymnastic exercises are singularly varied in character, and exhibit remarkable ingenuity as well as the perfection of physical culture, while a series of very pleasing performances by horses, dogs and mules, add to the interest of the representations. One of the best bands in the States accompany the show, and will discourse their music throughout the performance."

This great exhibition is to be here on the 21st, and will give two performances.

Drowned While Bathing.—On Tuesday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Thomas Brown was drowned in the Susquehanna river, while bathing. It is supposed he was seized with cramp, as he was a good swimmer. The deceased was from Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., where he has a wife and seven children. He has been working at the Union mines, above the Avondale, about six weeks. He was about fifty years of age. The body was recovered on Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, by a cousin of the deceased, James Kating, lodged in the trunk of an old tree, lying in the river, about one and a half miles below Davenport's wharf, where it was made fast and notice given to the Burgess.

A jury was empaneled by E. C. Wadhams, Burgess, consisting of the following named gentlemen, an inquest held and a verdict of "accidental drowning" rendered: Ira Davenport, foreman, Edward Roney, Thomas Roney, John Carroll, W. K. Warman and William Clarke.

The clothes of the deceased were found on Davenport's wharf, corroborating the above statement.—*Plymouth Star.*

The "Gobi Medal" sixteen bone French woven corset can be got at M. P. Lutz's for 75 cts.

A New Trouble at Hazleton.—We learn from the Much Chunk *Gazette* that a new cause of discontent has arisen among the men employed in the mines at Hazleton. It appears that Mr. Pardee gave notice several months since for all his tenants to vacate the premises, as is usually the case, in order that new leases might be executed. Mr. Pardee had new leases drawn up, which he requested the men to sign, but several objectionable clauses being contained therein, such as waiving all rights to the $300 law, and giving him the privilege, the moment he discharges a man, to eject him with his family from the premises, the men refuse to be bound by such contract. Mr. P. says he will agree to nothing else, and the men are equally emphatic in their refusal to accept his proposition. There the matter stood at last accounts. The question is an important one to all employed in the coal fields, as it is quite possible that the "grinding policy" inaugurated at the above place will be emulated by operators in other sections.

Knights of Pythias.—A difficulty has been prevailing for some time past in the Order of the Knights of Pythias, which has at last culminated in a resort to law and the granting of a preliminary injunction, which was allowed on Wednesday, the 6th inst., by his Honor Judge Allison, at Philadelphia.

The trouble arises from the fact that some time ago an order was instituted by members of the Knights which was to be called the Supreme Pythian Knighthood. Application was made to the Supreme Lodge, at its last session in New York, for a dispensation allowing the new degree to be engrafted on the order.

This request was not only refused but a resolution was adopted declaring that all Knights connected with the Supreme Pythian Knighthood must either sever their connection therewith or be expelled from the Knights of Pythias.

This decision was promulgated by the Supreme Chancellor, Samuel Read of New Jersey.

Mr. Philip Lowry, Jr., Grand Chancellor of Pennsylvania, had become identified with the Supreme Knighthood, and it is asserted, requested, under the resolution, to be suspended. This was done, and John Stotzer, of Easton, the Vice Chancellor, was appointed to the position of Grand Chancellor thus made vacant.

After a time Mr. Lowry desired to be reinstated in his position, but Mr. Stotzer declined to yield.

Recourse was then had to the Court of Nisi Prius, but Chief Justice Thompson declined to grant the relief prayed for.

The petition was then presented to his Honor Judge Allison, who, after deliberation, granted a preliminary injunction under the five-day rule restraining Mr. Stotzer from discharging the functions of Grand Chancellor in the order in Pennsylvania.

The caption of the writ is, Mr. Lowry, Jr., against Samuel Read, Supreme Chancellor, but the real party defendant is as stated, Mr. Stotzer. The case will probably be argued on Monday next, and cannot fail to be an interesting one to the order throughout the country. It has grown very rapidly, and it is stated there are over 100,000 Knights who are interested in the decision. The difficulty seems at present to be confined to Pennsylvania and Maryland, neither the Eastern nor Western lodges taking any part therein.

Health's Best Defence.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eight ten hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the saline, airy essences of tonic, aperient and antibilious roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the best defence of health under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

je8'70-1m.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Schuyler & Low of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Threshe, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

E. H. Biggs offers for sale the Exchange Block and Arcade, situate on Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Parties desirous of purchasing can see him in town during July, or can write him at any time at Williamsport, Pa. Box 100 3t.*

During the last ten years inventors of the highest talent have directed their attention to improving the most valuable modern invention, the Sewing Machine. None have been so successful in combining in one Machine so many excellent qualities as the Singer Manufacturing Company in their new family Sewing Machines. The fact that their sales during the last three years have been sixty thousand more than any other company in the world, is sufficient evidence that the people have learned from practical use which is the best. This Machine is constructed on approved mechanical principles, with all the late improvements for every variety of family sewing or heavy tailoring. It runs lightly, quietly and rapidly; makes the lock stitch alike on both sides; uses a greater variety of threads than other machines; is durable; not liable to get out of order; easy to learn; and requires only one hand to guide the work, enabling the person using it to sit in an easy and healthy position. It possesses all the good qualities of other machines, and is free from their objections. It only needs to be known to be appreciated. Every family desiring a perfect machine should purchase the Singer.

County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1870, between the hours of three o'clock and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, to select two Congressional conferees to meet similar conferees from other counties of the District, to nominate a candidate for Congress; two Representative conferees to meet similar conferees from the other county in the District, to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly; to nominate one person for Associate Judge; one person for Sheriff; one person for County Commissioner, one person for County Commissioner; one person for Coroner, and one person for County Auditor: To be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election.

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES R. BROCKWAY, Chairman.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

SHERIFF.

EMANDUS UNANGST, *
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE, *
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL R. KLINE, *
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

REES J. MILLARD, *
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

AARON SMITH, *
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

I. K. KRICKBAUM, *
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN, *
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM EYER, *
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

MATHIAS KLINE, *
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

A. K. SMITH, *
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN R. YOHE, *
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASY, *
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

J. R. JAMESON, *
MAINE TOWNSHIP.

COMMISSIONER.

HIRAM J. REEDER, *
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

MINNER HILE, *
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN P. HANNON, *
CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

ISAAC McBRIDE, *
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW HESS, *
SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK LEAD
EXCELS ALL OTHER LEAD!

1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
2d. For its Unequalled Durability,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly for its Economy.

66⁷⁄₈ LBS. COSTS LESS to paint with Buck Lead than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, is more DURABLE, and makes WHITER WORK.

BUCK LEAD, is the Cheapest and Best,

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK ZINC
EXCELS ALL OTHER ZINCS,

1st. For its Unequalled Durability,
2d. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its Great Economy,

being the CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST, and most DURABLE White Paint in the world.

BUY ONLY

BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC:

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

BUCK COTTAGE COLORS,

Prepared expressly for Painting

COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, &c. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS, Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.

Sample cards sent by Mail if desired.

Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Tenth and Market Streets,
Jan28'70-1y. Philadelphia

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new Tin Ware of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN DALLMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Dallman, late of Greenwood twp., Columbia co., dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to William Eyer of Greenwood twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

WILLIAM EYER,
Jel7'70-6w. Administrator.

THE EMPEROR OF SHOWMEN IS COMING!

DR. JAMES L. THAYER'S NEW CIRCUS

DR. JAMES L. THAYER, Manager. JAS. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

Composed of a choice selection of the most celebrated American and Foreign Artists, whose fame and celebrity render their SUPERIORITY UNQUESTIONABLE.

Every department complete, and represented by Performers who are celebrated as being at the pinnacle of the profession in their individual specialties.

BEHOLD THE LIST OF BRILLIANT PRINCIPALS:

DR. JAMES L. THAYER,

Whose reputation as Clown and Humorist is unapproachable—as a wit, inimitable—as a gentleman, universal.

TOM BARRY,

"Merry England's Favorite Clown," whose late successful debut at Lent's New York Circus delighted the public, and astonished and electrified the American fraternity, who have acknowledged his superiority and appointed him "*the funniest man by Christendom.*"

MR. S. P. STICKNEY,

The Veteran Showman. Unequalled as an Equestrian Director, and the best Ring Master in the country

LA BELLE LOYALE,

The Beautiful Lady Equestrienne, direct from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, and the Imperial Amphitheatre, St. Petersburgh. A pupil of the celebrated Zoats, who is world-renowned as the greatest European Equestrian Director of the age.

MR. WM. NAYLOR,

An American Horseman who has appeared with the greatest success in all quarters of the Globe. Familiar to fame as the Wizard Horseman, and the best Bare Back Double Rider in the known World.

MONS. LEON GIAVELLI.

With his Troupe of performing Dogs, among which will be found the celebrated Grimes' Dick and Bob, whose performances transcend marvellous, and entirely different from anything previously seen in this country.

JOHN SAUNDERS,

The Great Equestrian Scenic Artist and principal Rider, who, in addition, challenges the world to produce a man to compete with him for the sum of $2000, and the title of Champion Leaper of Creation.

MISS LOTTIE SHERIDAN,

An accomplished American Horsewoman, whose beauty of form and face is typical of American Loveliness.

HOOLE and BURDEAU,

The Comical Acrobats, and artistic exponents of physical developments.

DICK SANDS,

The original of all Clear Dressers, and whose preeminent attitudes has never been reached by his many imitators, will appear in the ring at each performance in several of his great specialties.

The BENSLEY BROTHERS,

Who are well known as artists of ability, and whose terrific flights in mid air are accomplished with greatest ease and the utmost safety.

The Comic Mules,
UNCLE SAM and SHOO FLY,

Will be introduced by the Doctor in person at each performance.

Master JOHNNY BOOKER,

The boy phenomenon, whose remarked facility and ability in horsemanship, is only equalled by his grace and dexterity in athletic sports.

Dr. Jas. L. Thayer takes particular pride in being able to announce an engagement with no less a person than the celebrated New York Comique,

Mr. BILLY PASTOR,

whose innumerable successful performances in all the leading theatres of Europe and America, has made his name a household word.

A Stud of Beautiful Ring Horses,

Selected regardless of expense for peculiar fitness. These horses have all gaining, having been broken during the past winter by Dr. James L. Thayer, who is determined to have everything new this season.

A Large Corps of Auxiliaries,

Who will take part in the performances, are too numerous to mention, but will be found to possess talent of a high order.

Remember that this Circus is the best on earth, and that Dr. James L. Thayer, who will positively appear, guarantees a performance of superior excellence, and the greatest satisfaction to all.

The procession will take place on the day of exhibition at 10 A. M., led by the sure, magnificent Band Chariot, made by Fielding Bros., New York, and containing

ADOLPH NICHOLL'S CELEBRATED NEW YORK CORNET BAND,

Don't forget day and date, and remember "the Boss is coming."

ADMISSION, - - - - - - - - 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN UNDER 10, - - - - - - 25 "

WILL EXHIBIT AT
BLOOMSBURG, Thursday, July 21st. BERWICK, Wednesday, July 20th.
DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M.

Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MICHAEL LEMON, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Cyrus B. White, of Fishingcreek twp. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

CYRUS B. WHITE,
je10'70-6w. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN YEAGER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Yeager late of Locust twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wellington Yeager residing in Bloomsburg, Pa., to whom all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, without delay.

WELLINGTON YEAGER,
je3'70-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JAMES EMMITT, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Emmitt, late of Hemlock twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Andrew J. Emmitt and Christian E. Emmitt of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

ANDREW J. EMMITT,
CHRISTIAN E. EMMITT,
je3'70-6w. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF VALTES ESICK, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Baltzer Esick late of Madison township in Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William McHenry Wade of said township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

WILLIAM McHENRY WADE,
je3'70-6t. Administrator.

RULE ON THE HEIRS OF SARAH A. BOWMAN.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Thomas Bowman, Henry Bowman, Wesley Bowman, Rhoda Bowman, S. B. Bowman, George L. Bowman, Mahlon Bowman, John Bowman, Mary intermarried with Philip Mowery, Penina Smith, Henry Bowman, Andrew Bowman, John Bowman, Cevalon Mifflin, Sarah intermarried with Mifflin Maiden Ritter, wife of Wm. T. Ritter, Jane, wife of Thomas Oliver, Martha Bowman, Joseph P. Bowman and said Martha Ann Ritter, as heirs and legal representatives of Solomon Nihart, late of Fishingcreek twp., deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting:* You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Sarah A. Bowman, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff. And hereof fail not. Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said court, the 6th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, June 24, 1870.-3w.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Jos. L. Shannon & Co. or Jos. L. Shannon are hereby notified that the books are in the hands of T. J. Morris. They will please call and settle on or before August 1st, or they will be collected according to law.

Bloomsburg, July 1, 1870-3t. JOS. L. SHANNON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled the "Catawissa Deposit and Saving Bank," to be located at Catawissa, Col. co., Pa., with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Catawissa, July 1, 1870-6m.

Real Estate Sales.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers at private sale about

90 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

situate in Benton township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Kline, Daniel Shultz, Jacob Ash, Jacob Reishling and others. Fifteen Acres of which is cleared land. It also contains a good young orchard,

A FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

and a never failing spring of water. Also a first class

SAW AND LATHE MILL.

The balance of the tract is heavily timbered with oak, white pine, &c.

For further information call on or address the undersigned. The actual number of acres will be determined by survey.

Benton June 25,1870-tf WM. APPLEMAN.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., we will expose to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, July 16th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate, late of Jacob Fisher, deceased, to wit:

A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and frame stable. The remaining undivided fourth part of said real estate will be sold at the same time and place by the clerk on behalf of Susan Tyler, deceased, so that the purchaser will get a good title to the whole of said real estate. The said real estate will be sold together, or in two lots to suit purchasers. Lots fronting on said deceased's alley in the town of East Bloomsburg, and county aforesaid.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

☞TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid on the confirmation of the sale; and the balance to be secured by judgment, bond and mortgage, on the premises.

ISAAC TYLER,
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870. Guardian.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Mary Rupp, Administratrix of George Rupp, late of Roaringcreek township, said county, deceased, will expose to public vendue on the premises all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Roaring Creek township, said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone and running thence by lands of John Heinbrock, south eighty-seven degrees west, one hundred and forty-four perches and eight-tenths to a stone; thence by lands of John Hughes, north nine and a half degrees west, one hundred and three perches to a stone; thence by lands of Jacob Fisher, north eight and a half degrees east, fifty-two perches to a stone; thence by lands of George Bitler, south eighteen degrees east, thirteen and eight-tenths perches to a pine knot; thence by lands of Henry Fine and three-quarter degrees east, ninety-one perches to a stone; thence by lands of Benjamin Sharpless, south nine and a half degrees east, one hundred and seven and five-tenth perches, to the place of beginning.

CONTAINING 87 ACRES

and one hundred and thirty-three perches. Conditions made known on day of sale.

MARY RUPP,
Roaringcreek, June 10, 1870. Administratrix.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on Note or Book account, are hereby notified that payment is required by the 25th of August next without fail.

Benton, July 1, 1870-3t J. W. FULLMER.

COLUMBIA IRON WORKS,

N. W. SAMPLE. C. W. NEAL. J. L. TAYLOR.

N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,

Corner of Main Street and L. & B. Rail Road,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MACHINISTS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS:

BLACKSMITHS AND BOILER MAKERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES & WATER WHEELS,

GENERAL MACHINE WORK AND REPAIRS.

MILL GEARING, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HEAD BLOCKS,

SAW MILL GEARING OF ALL KINDS,

CASTINGS FOR FURNACES AND ROLLING MILLS.

ALSO CAR WHEELS AND AXLES AND GENERAL MINING CASTINGS

BRASS CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS,

CAR BOXES, COMPOSITION CASTINGS, AND BABBIT METAL

BELFIELD'S CELEBRATED GLOBE VALVES,

STOP COCKS, CHECK VALVES, AIR COCKS, OIL CUPS, STEAM WHISTLES

STEAM GUAGES, STEAM PIPE AND FITTINGS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

AGENTS FOR SHIVE'S GOVERNOR,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE SIMPLEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINISTS SUPPLIES EITHER ON HAND OR FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE, VIZ: GUM AND LEATHER BELTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, HEMP AND SOAP STONE PACKING, OILS, RED AND WHITE LEAD, &C.

LESSEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HALL'S PATENT

DOUBLE DISCHARGE TURBINE WHEELS.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

Also Agents for the "EUREKA" Smut and Separating Machine and "EXCELSIOR" Bran Duster. Send for circular. Specimen Machines can be seen at the works.

BLACKSMITHING,

HEAVY AND LIGHT FORGINGS,

MERCHANT IRON OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

Also manufacturers of Wm. B. Deuel's HAY and HARVEST GRINDERS, patented November 2nd, 1869.

REAMERS, TAPS AND DIES, BOLTS AND NUTS OF ALL SIZES. MADE TO ORDER.

ORDERS FOR BRIDGE BOLTS AND IRONS SOLICITED, AND ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

PATTERN SHOP.

WE HAVE NOW IN THIS DEPARTMENT THE LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY AND ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ALL KINDS OF PATTERNS AT SHORT NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

OF THE LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS.

THRESHING MACHINES A SPECIALTY.

BUCKEYE REAPERS REPAIRED

AND ALL EXTRA PARTS FURNISHED.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF

HORTON'S PATENT HAY RAKE.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.

☞N. B.—Having put in machinery especially adapted to the man

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Hill and Drill Corn.

Among the experiments tried during the year by Prof. Daniels, on the Experimental Farm of the University of Wisconsin, were some to test the comparative methods of hill and drill planting of corn, both for grain production and when designed for forage. Corn planted in hills yielded 5.1 per cent. less than in drills. The general appearance of that in hills was much the best however, the ears being larger and filled better at the tips. That in hills had 10.9 per cent. In the experiments with corn as a forage crop, equal quantities of land were sown broad-cast, and planted in drills, three and one-half feet apart; seven bushels of seed being used in each case. That planted in drills gave the best forage and the greatest amount. In another experiment eleven bushels per acre were sown broadcast, and seven planted in drills. In this case the broadcast sowing gave the largest yield. Prof. Daniels remarks, in his report, that one reason broadcast sowing requires more seed is that all the seed is not covered, the birds and grass-hoppers carry off much that is uncovered. He suggests as a better method for those having grain drills that they sow nine bushels to the acre, using each third tooth to the drill.

Healthy Chickens.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* tells how he keeps his chickens healthy We give the following extract: The way I keep my fowls in health, I clean out the house once a week, put wood ashes under the roosts; have iron basins for them to drink from; whitewash inside of hen-house with hot lime; put a little kerosene oil on the roosts once a week. The main food is oats and cake of scraps to pick on. I feed but once a day—at noon or when I shut them up at four or five in the afternoon. When they run out then give them all they will eat. In my experience there is no easier way to get diseased fowls than to keep them stuffed; it makes them lazy, and they don't work as they ought to keep in a healthy condition. I never had any gapes in chickens. When fowls begin to droop I give three large pills of common hard yellow soap; it is the best thing to cleanse a fowl I know of. I follow it for three days; give them nothing to eat, and plenty of pure water to drink. In desperate cases give half a teaspoonful of tincture of lobelia.

THE *Prairie Farmer*, in speaking of a "boy's rights on a farm," talks in this truthful way:

"We are strongly inclined to the opinion that there are no offices so poorly appreciated as those performed by boys on a farm. They seldom get any credit when things go well, and ordinarily incur all the blame when the contrary is the case. If anything is lost, it is always the boy that has been neglectful. If the gate was left unfastened or the bars down, it is the boy who was to blame. If the hens don't lay, it is because the boy hasn't fed them. If dinner is late it is for the reason that the boy did not prepare the wood in season. If the cow gives bloody milk, it is because the boy threw a stone at her, killed a toad in her path, or raced her in driving her home. Cattle get into fields because boys break down the fences in climbing over them. Roofs are leaky for the reason that they have been running on them. If a pitcher is broken by some older members of the family, the cause is traced to a crack made by a boy the last time he used it.

All of which is sadly true. The most uninteresting work, sorting potatoes rainy days, setting out cabbages after a shower, turning a grindstone by the hour to grind dull scythes and duller axes, running for water while the men rest their iron legs, working with the poorest tools, such as dull scythes and old, worn-out hoes, manure forks with two tines, and like treatment with reference to almost everything, is too often the lot of boys who are expected to love farming and grow up to be farmers.

COAL TAR FOR FENCE POSTS.—If the posts are well seasoned and dry, coal tar will prove beneficial, but if they are wet and unseasoned it will do little or no good. The best way to apply it is to put the ends of the posts that are going into the ground in a kettle of boiling coal tar of sufficient depth that the tar will extend from six to twelve inches above the portion that is to be set in the ground. The time the posts should remain in the tar will depend upon the size of them and the kind of wood they are made of. If it is desired to completely saturate the wood with tar, the boiling must continue some time; the precise length of time can only be determined by experiment, by sawing off the end of the post, or by boring through with an augur. After the post has been saturated in this manner, the tarred end should be rolled in dry sand while the tar is yet soft. If it is only desired to give the post a coating of tar, this may be done by standing them in the kettle a few minutes, and then rolling them in sand as before. Some give the posts an additional coating after the first coat becomes hardened by dipping them into tar not hot enough to melt the first coat, and again rolling in sand. The method of saturation requires more material, but where tar is cheap it will prove the most economical.—*Prairie Farmer.*

AN OLD IDEA EXPLODED.—There is a very common impression that fence posts should be set "top down," in order to have them last well. Prof. Daniells, of the University of Wisconsin, says there is no reason for this belief, and W. H. White writes to the *Country Gentleman* that twenty-three years ago he set a fence half the posts of which were set in an inverted position, and he has seen no distinguishable difference in their lasting qualities, except that those with most sap decayed most. The posts were sawed from red chestnut logs.

DR. RANDALL says it is not expedient to feed valuable ewes unhulled corn but says it is not unusually thought to pay to grind corn for store sheep. He also recommends bran slops and roots to increase the milk of yeaning ewes.

IT is the home market that profits the agriculturist, for his products are then not eaten up by middlemen and transporters.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Woodcutter's Child.

CONCLUDED.

"Wilt thou tell the truth, and confess that thou didst unlock the forbidden door? For then will I open thy mouth and give thee again the power of speech; but if thou remainest obstinate in thy sin, then will I take from thee thy new-born babe."

And the power to answer was given to her, but her heart was hardened, and she said, 'No, I did not open the door;' and at these words the Guardian Angel took the child out of her arms and disappeared with him.

The next morning when the child was not to be seen, a murmur arose among the people that their Queen was a murderess, who had destroyed her only son; but although she heard everything, she could say nothing. But the King did not believe the ill report, because of his great love for her.

About a year afterwards another son was born, and on the night of his birth the Guardian Angel again appeared, and asked, "Wilt thou confess that thou didst open the forbidden door? Then will I restore to thee thy son, and give thee the power of speech; but if thou hardenest thyself in thy sin, then will I take this new-born babe also with me."

Then the Queen answered again, "No I did not open the door;" so the angel took the second child out of her arms and bore him away. On the morrow, when the infant could not be found, the people said openly that the Queen had slain him, and the King's councillors advised that she should be brought to trial. But the King's affection was still so great that he would not believe it, and he commanded his councillors never again to mention the report on pain of death.

The next year a beautiful little girl was born, and for the third time the Guardian Angel appeared and said to the Queen, "Follow me;" and taking her by the hand, she led her to the kingdom of Happiness, and showed to her the two other children, who were playing merrily. The Queen rejoiced at the sight, and the Angel said, "Is thy heart not yet softened? If thou wilt confess that thou didst unlock the forbidden door, then will I restore to thee both thy sons" But the Queen answered, "No, I did not open it;" and at these words she sank upon the earth, and her third child was taken from her.

When this was rumored abroad the next day, all the people exclained, "The Queen is a murderess! she must be condemned!" and the King could not this time repulse his councillors. Thereupon a trial was held, and since the Queen could make no good answer of defence, she was condemned to die upon a funeral pile. The wood was collected, she was bound to the stake, and the fire was lighted all around her. Then the iron pride of her heart began to soften, and she was moved to repentance, and she thought, "Could I but now, before my death, confess that I opened the door!" And her tongue was loosened, and she cried aloud, "Thou good Angel, I confess." At these words the rain descended from heaven and extinguished the fire; then a great light shone above, and the angel appeared and descended upon the earth, and by her side were the Queen's two sons, one on her right and the other on her left, and in her arms she bore the new-born babe. Then the Angel restored to the Queen her three children, and loosing her tongue, promised her a happy future, and said, "Whoever will repent and confess their sins, they shall be forgiven."

Humility and Poverty Lead to Heaven.

Once upon a time there was a King's son, who went into the fields sad and thoughtful. He looked up at the sky, which was so beautifully blue and clear and said with a sigh, "Ah! how happy must they be who are in heaven." At the same moment he perceived a grey old man, who was walking the same way, and he asked him the question how he could go to heaven. "Through humility and poverty," answered the old man. "Put on my old clothes and wander through the world for seven years to learn what misery is: take no money with you, but when you are hungry, beg a piece of bread of charitable people, thus you will approach gradually the gate of heaven."

Thus advised the Prince drew off his fine clothing, and putting on instead the beggar's rags, he went forth into the world, and endured much misery. He took only the scantiest meals, spoke never a word, but prayed daily to God, to take him, if he pleased, to heaven. When seven years had passed, he returned to his father's house, but nobody recognized him. He told the servants to go and tell his parents that he was returned; but the servants would not believe him, and only laughed at his pretensions. "Then go and tell my brothers," said he, "that they may come to me, for I should like to see them once again." This request they also refused; but at length one went and told the King's children, but they troubled not their heads about it. Then he wrote a letter to his mother, and depicted all his misery, but said nothing about his being her son. The Queen, pitying his misfortunes, caused a place to be made for him below the staircase, and there two servants daily had to bring him food. But one of them was wicked at heart, and asked, "What shall the beggar do with good food?" and so he kept it for himself, or gave it to the dogs, while he took the poor weak, half-starved Prince nothing but water. The other servant, however, was honest, and took him daily what he received for him. It was only a little, but still enough to sustain life for a long time; and with it he was quite content, though he grew weaker and weaker. But when his illness increased he desired to receive the last rites of the church, and while the service was performing, all at once every bell in the city and country round tolled. As soon as the service was over, the Priest went to the poor beggar, and found him lying dead, holding in one hand a rose, and in the other a lily; and near him lay a paper, whereon was written his history.

And after he was buried, there grew on one side of his grave a rose, and on the other side a lily.

OUR trying to love an object is like our trying to laugh when we are not pleased; the more we try, the less shall we succeed. The trying part of the process implies it is a thing we do not prefer.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequeatly occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK,

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANES, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

ja1'70-1y.

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Going South. Leave	Leave
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Scranton	5.40	12.30	5.30	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	11.42	5.59	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	4.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.39	10.59	4.30	8.24
Shickshinny	6.52	9.69	5.17	9.02
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45	9.32
Bloom	5.58	7.51	6.16	10.07
Danville	4.50	7.15	6.55	10.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.30	7.25	11.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.10 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	Mail North
Dep. 8.15 a.m	Williamsport,	Arr. 5.50 p. m.
" 8.45 "	Muncy,	Dep. 5.23 "
" 9.30 "	Milton,	" 4.40 "
" 10.10 "	Danville,	" 4.00 "
" 10.30 "	Rupert,	" 3.40 "
" 10.42 "	Catawissa,	" 3.32 "
" 11.07 "	Ringtown,	" 2.25 "
" 12.31 p.m.	Sunbury,	" 1.50 "
" 12.33 "	Quakake,	" 1.46 "
" 12.46 "	E. Mahony Junc,	" 1.30 "
" 2.15 " Dine.	Tamaqua, Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 4.35 "	Reading,	" 10.40 a.m.
" 7.15 "	Pottsville,	" 11.50 "
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 " dine	Mauch Chunk, dine	" 2.00 p.m.
" 2.55 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.10 "
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.55 a.m.
" 3.20 "	Easton,	" 11.45 "
	New York, ft. Liberty st., via Easton & R. R.	" 8.00 "
" 6.05 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.50 "
" 5.38 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.38 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 13th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday's) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A.M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	WESTWARD. Express	Accom.
P.M.	P.M.		Via M. & E. Divis.	A.M.	P.M.	
			Ar. New York, [Lv (*Foot Barclay St.*)	8.00	4.10	
	9 12	4.45	....Christopher St.,	8.04	4.16	
			....Hoboken,	8.15	4.25	
	9.00	4.35	....Newark,	8.40	4.50	
	8.35	4.10	....Washington	11.28	7.35	
	6.00	1.01	via Cen. RR. of N.J.			
			(*Foot Liberty St.*)	9.00	5.00	
	1000	5.40	....New Hampton,	11.15	7.20	
	7.40	1.21	....Oxford,	11.43	7.50	
	5.48	12.47	....Bridgeville,	11.53	8.00	
		12.37	....Philadelphia,	7.30	3.30	
	9.50	5.40	....Trenton,	8.45	4.42	
	8.45	5.50	....Phillipsburg,	11.05	7.05	
	6.30	1.30	....Manonka Chunk,	12.00	8.01	
	5.33	12.30	....Delaware,	12.15	8.20	
	5.28	12.25	....Mount Bethel,	12.25	8.30	
	5.11	12.08	....Water Gap,	12.40	8.43	
	5.02	12.52	....Stroudsburg,	12.50	8.55	
	4.51	11.38	....Sprague ville,	1.05		
		11.28	....Henryville,	1.15		
	4.16	11.02	....Oakland,	1.30	9.26	
	4.01	10.46	....Forks,	1.40	9.41	
	3.45	10.27	....Tobyhanna,	2.06	9.58	
	3.31	10.14	....Gouldsboro,	2.19	10.09	
	3.15	9.50	....Moscow,	2.36	10.28	
	3.05	9.40	....Dunning,	2.48	10.38	P.M.
8.00	2.40	9.10	....Scranton,	3.20	9.00	8.30
7.30		8.38	....Clark's Summit,	3.40	9.15	9.10
7.15		8.30	....Abington,	3.50	9.21	9.25
6.45	1.55	8.14	....Factoryville,	4.01	9.31	9.39
6.10	1.39	7.52	....Nicholson,	4.20	9.54	10.00
5.40	1.24	7.37	....Hopbottom,	4.38	10.12	11.00
4.57		7.15	....Montrose,	4.57	10.30	12.00
4.10	12.49	6.51	....New Milford,	5.15	10.47	12.55
3.45	12.25	6.30	....Great Bend,	5.30	11.02	1.00
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations. At Binghamton with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c. At Scranton with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains, with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden & Jersey City in Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.30 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 8.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.20 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

Albany & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.00 p. m.

Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.40 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, W. F. HALLSTEAD,
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.35, 8.10 and 11.25 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 8.00, 6.05 and 10.30 p. m., respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 and 11.25 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.50 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p.m. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.25, 10.50 a. m., 1.25 and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.30 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5, and 9.00 a.m., and 2.50 p.m. Reuben at 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.40 a. m., Ashland at 7.50 a.m. and 12.50 noon, Mt. Carmel City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.57 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.53 a. m., and 2.30 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.30 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 5.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning leave Schwenksville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 a.m. 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.52 p. m. returning, leave Birmingham at 6.30 a. m., 12.45 noon and 4.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains of Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 9.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading); leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, at 1.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

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G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent

Reading, Pa., April 29 1870.

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SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and explicit directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This stagnation of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances must prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a patient feel hungry, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with powerful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

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